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DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1868. VOLUME 41: NO. 9.

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Bedford Inquirer.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH, IN THE U. S. SENATE, JANUARY 24, 1868.

Mr. President—If I had not been referred to by my honorable friend from Wisconsin [Mr. Doolittle] in the debate yesterday, I should not desire to speak on this question, especially at this time. I fear that I shall not have the strength to say what I wish to.

The issue here to-day is the same which prevails throughout the country, which will be the issue of this canvas, and perhaps for years to come. To repeat what I have had occasion to say elsewhere, it is between two paramount ideas, each struggling for the Supremacy. One is, that the war to suppress the rebellion was right and just on our part; that the rebels forfeited their civil and political rights, and can only be restored to them upon such conditions as the nation may prescribe for its future safety and prosperity. The other idea is, that the rebellion was not sinful, but was right; that those engaged in it forfeited no rights, civil or political, and have a right to take charge of their State governments and be restored to their representation in Congress just as if there had been no rebellion and nothing had occurred. The immediate issue before the Senate now is between the existing State governments established under the policy of the President of the United States in the rebel States, and the plan of reconstruction presented by Congress.

When a surveyor first enters a new territory he endeavors to ascertain the exact latitude and longitude of a given spot, and from that can safely begin his survey, and so I will endeavor to ascertain a proportion in this debate upon which both parties are agreed, and start from that proposition. That proposition is, that at the end of the war, in the spring of 1865, the rebel States were without State governments of any kind. The loyal State government existing at the beginning of the war had been overturned by the rebels; the rebel State governments erected during the war had been overturned by our armies, and at the end of the war there were no governments of any kind existing in those States. This fact was recognized distinctly by the President of the United States in his proclamation under which the work of reconstruction was commenced in North Carolina in 1865, to which I beg leave to refer. The others were mere copies of this proclamation. In that proclamation he says:

"And whereas the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government."

Here the President may be allowed to speak for his party, and I shall accept this as a proposition agreed upon on both sides: that at the end of the war there were no governments of any kind existing in those States.

The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." This provision contains a vast, undefined power that has never yet been ascertained—a great supervisory power given to the United States to enable them to keep the States in their orbits, to preserve them from anarchy, revolution and rebellion. The measure of power thus conferred upon the Government of the United States can only be determined by that which is requisite to guarantee or maintain in each State a legal and republican form of government. Whatever power, therefore, may be necessary to enable the Government of the United States thus to maintain in each State a republican form of government is conveyed by this provision.

Now, Mr. President, when the war ended and these States were found without governments of any kind, the jurisdiction of the United States, under this provision of the Constitution at once attached; the power to reorganize State governments, to use the common word, to reconstruct, to maintain and guarantee Republican State governments in those States, at once attached under this provision. Upon this proposition there is also a concurrence of the two parties. The President has distinctly recognized the application of this clause of the Constitution. He has recognized the fact that its jurisdiction attached when those States were found without republican State governments, and he himself claimed to act under this clause of the Constitution. I will read the preamble of the President's proclamation.

"Whereas the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas, the President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas, the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government."

I read this, Mr. President, for the purpose of showing that the President of the United States, in his policy of reconstruction, started out with a distinct recognition of the applicability of this clause of the Constitution, and that he based his system of reconstruction upon it. It is true he recites in this proclamation that he is the Commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States, but at the same time he puts his plan of reconstruction, not upon the exercise of the military power which is called to its aid, but on the execution of the guarantee provided by the clause of the Constitution to which I have referred. He appoints a Governor for North Carolina and for these other States, the office being civil in its character, but military in its effects. This Government has all the power of one of the district commanders, and, in fact, far greater power than was conferred upon General Pope or General Sheridan, or any General in command of a district; for it is further provided:

"That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation."

We are then agreed upon the second proposition, that the power of the United States to reconstruct and guarantee Republican forms of government at once applied when these States were found in a condition in which they were at the end of the war. Then, sir, being agreed upon these two propositions, we are brought to the question as to the proper form of exercising this power, and by whom it shall be exercised. The Constitution says that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government." By the phrase "United States" here is meant the Government of the United States. The United States can only act through the Government, and the clause would mean precisely the same thing if it read "the Government of the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government."

Then, as the Government of the United States is to execute this guaranty, the question arises, what constitutes the Government of the United States? The President does not constitute the Government; the Congress does not constitute the Government; the judiciary does not constitute the Government; but all three together constitute the Government; and as this guaranty is to be executed by the Government of the United States, it follows necessarily that it must be a legislative act. The President could not assume to execute the guaranty without assuming that he was the United States within the meaning of that provision, without assuming that he was the Government of the United States, Congress could not of itself assume to execute the guaranty without assuming that it was the Government of the United States; nor could the judiciary without a like assumption. The act must be the act of the Government, and therefore it must be a legislative act, a law passed by Congress, submitted to the President for his approval, and perhaps, in a proper case, subject to be reviewed by the judiciary.

Mr. President, that this is necessarily the case, from the simple reading of the Constitution, seems to me cannot be for a moment denied. The President, in assuming to execute this guaranty himself, is assuming to be the Government of the United States, which he clearly is not; but only one of its co-ordinate branches; and therefore, as this guaranty must be a legislative act, it follows that the attempt on the part of the President to execute the guaranty was without authority, and that the guaranty can only be executed in the form of a law, first to be passed by Congress and then to be submitted, to the President for his approval, and if he does not approve it, then to be passed over his head by a majority of two thirds in each House. That law, then, becomes the execution of the guaranty and is the act of the Government of the United States.

Mr. President, this is not an open question. I send to the Secretary and ask him to read a part of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Luther vs. Borden as reported in 7 Howard.

The Secretary read as follows:

"Moreover, the Constitution of the United States as far as it has provided for an emergency of this kind, and authorized the General Government to interfere in the domestic concerns of the State, has treated the subject as political in its nature and placed the power in the hands of that department.

"The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and upon the application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

"Under this article of the Constitution it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. For, as the United States guarantees to each State a Republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is republican or not. And when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority. And its decision is binding upon every other department of the Government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal. It is true that the contest in this case did not last long enough to bring the matter to this issue: and as no Senators or Representatives were elected under the authority of the Government of which Mr. Dorr was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy. Yet the right to decide is placed there, and not in the courts."

Mr. Morton. In this opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered many years ago, the right to execute the guaranty provided for in this clause of the Constitution is placed in Congress and nowere else, and therefore the necessary reading of the Constitution is confirmed by the highest judicial authority which we have.

Mr. Johnson. Do you read from the opinion delivered by the Chief Justice?

Mr. Morton. Yes, sir; the opinion of Chief Justice Taney. He declares that this power is not judicial; that it is one of the high powers conferred upon Congress; that it is not subject to be reviewed by the supreme Court, because it is political in its nature. It is a distinct enunciation of the doctrine that this guaranty is not to be executed by the President, or by the Supreme Court, but by the Congress of the United States, in the form of a law to be passed by that body and to be submitted to the President for his approval; and should he disapprove it, it may become a law by being passed by a two-thirds majority over his head.

Now, I will call the attention of my friend from Wisconsin to some other authority. As he has been pleased to refer to a former speech of mine to show that I am not quite consistent, I will refer to a vote given by him in 1864 on a very important provision. On the first of July, 1864, the Senate having under consideration, as in Committee of the Whole, "a bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government," Mr. Brown, of Missouri, offered an amendment to strike out all of the bill after the enacting clause, and to insert a substitute, which I will ask the Secretary to read.

The Secretary read as follows:

"That when the inhabitants of any State have been declared in a state of insurrection against the United States by proclamation of the President, by force and virtue of the act entitled "an act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 13, 1861, they shall be and are hereby declared to be incapable of casting any vote for electors of President or Vice President of the United States, or of electing Senators or Representatives in Congress until said insurrection in said State is suppressed or abandoned, and said inhabitants have returned to their obedience to the Government of the United States, and until such return to obedience shall be declared by proclamation of the President, issued by virtue of an act of Congress hereafter to be passed, authorizing the same,"

Mr. Morton. The honorable Senator from Wisconsin voted for that in Committee of the whole and on its final passage. I call attention to the amendment, which declares that they shall be—

"Incapable of casting any vote for electors of President or Vice President of the United States, or of electing Senators or Representatives in Congress until said insurrection is suppressed or abandoned, and said inhabitants have returned to their obedience to the Government of the United States, and until such return and obedience shall be declared by proclamation of the President, issued by virtue of an act of Congress hereafter to be passed, authorizing the same."

Recognizing that a state of war shall be regarded as continuing until it shall be declared no longer to exist by the President, in virtue of an act of Congress to be hereafter passed, I am glad to find, by looking at the vote, that the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. Johnson] voted for this proposition, and thus recognized the doctrine for which I am now contending; that the power to execute the guaranty is vested in Congress alone, and that it is for Congress alone to determine the status and condition of those States, and that the President has no power to proclaim peace or to declare the political condition of those States until he shall first have been thereunto authorized by an act of Congress.

I therefore, Mr. President, take the proposition as conclusively established, both by reason and authority, that this clause of the Constitution can be executed only by Congress; and taking that as established, I now proceed to consider what are the powers of Congress in the xecution of the guaranty, how it shall be executed, and what means may be employed for that purpose. The Constitution does not define the means. It does not say how the guaranty shall be executed. All that is left to the determination of Congress. As to the particular character of the means that must be employed, that, I take it, will depend upon the peculiar circumstances of each case; and the extent of the power will depend upon the other question as to what may be required for the purpose of maintaining or guaranteeing a loyal republican form of government in each State. I use the word "loyal," although it is not used in the Constitution, because loyalty is an inhering qualification, not only in regard to persons who are to fill public offices, but in regard to State Governments, and we have no right to recognize a State Government that is not loyal to the Government of the United States. Now, sir, as to the use of means that are not prescribed in the Constitution, I call the attention of the Senate to the eighteenth clause of section eight of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that:

"The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or any department or officer thereof."

Here is a declaration of what would otherwise be a general principle anyhow, that Congress shall have the power to pass all laws necessary to carry into execution all powers that are vested in the Government under the Constitution. As Congress has the power to guarantee or maintain a loyal republican government in each State, it has the right to use whatever means may be necessary for that purpose. As I before remarked, the character of the means will depend upon the character of the case. In one case it may be the use of an army; in another case perhaps it may be simply presenting a question to the courts, and having it tested in that way; in another case, it may go to the very foundation of the Government itself. And I now propound this proposition: *that if Congress, after deliberation after long and bloody experience, shall come to the conclusion that loyal republican State Governments cannot be erected and maintained in the white population, it has a right to raise up and make voters of a class of men who had no right to vote under the State laws.* This is simply the use of the necessary means in the execution of the guaranty. If we have found after repeated trials that loyal republican State governments—governments that shall answer the purpose that such governments are intended to answer—cannot be successfull founded upon the basis of the white population, because the great majority of that population are disloyal, then Congress has a right to raise up a new loyal voting population for the purpose of establishing these governments in the execution of the guaranty. I think, sir, this proposition is so clear that it is not necessary to elaborate it. We are not required to find in the Constitution a particular grant of power for this purpose; but we find a general grant of power, and we find also another grant of power authorizing us to use whatever means may be necessary to execute the first; and we find that the Supreme Court of the United States has said that the judgement of Congress upon this question shall be conclusive, that it cannot be reviewed by the courts, that it is a purely political matter; *and therefore the determination of Congress, that raising up colored men to the right of suffrage is a means necessary to the execution of that power, is a determination which cannot be reviewed by the courts, and is conclusive upon the people of this country.*

The President of the United States, assuming that he had the power to execute this guaranty, and basing his proclamation upon it, went forward in the work of reconstruction. It was understood at that time—it was so announced, if not by himself, at least formally by the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, that the governments which he would erect during the vacation of Congress were to be erected as provisional only; that his plan of reconstruction, and the work that was to be done under it, would be submitted to Congress for approval or disapproval at the next session. If the President had adhered to that determination, I believe that all would have been well, and that the present state of things would not exist. But, sir, the executive undertook finally to execute the guaranty himself, without the co-operation of Congress. He appointed Provisional Governors, giving to them unlimited power until such time as the new State governments should be erected. He prescribed in his proclamation who should exercise the right of suffrage in the election of delegates. And allow me for one moment to refer to that. He says in his proclamation:

"No person shall be qualfied as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed to, the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865."—which was issued on the same day, and was a part of the same transaction—

"And is a voter qualified as prescribed the Constitution and laws of the State North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

The persons having the right to vote must have the right to vote by the laws of the State, and must, in addition to that, have taken the oath of amnesty. The President disfranchised in voting for delegates to the Conventions from two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand men. His disfranchisement was by far greater than that which has been done by Congress. In the proclamation of amnesty he says:

"The following class of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation."

He then announced fourteen classes of persons—

"1. All persons who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents, of the pretended Confederate Government."

* * * * * * *

"13. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated valce of whose taxable property is over $20,000."

And twelve other classes, estimated to number at least two hundred and fifty thousand or three hundred thousand men, while the disfranchisement that has been created by Congress does not extend, perhaps, to more than forty-five or fifty thousand persons at the furthest. These provisional Governors, under the authority of the President, were to call Conventions; they were to hold the elections, and they were to exercise all the powers that are being exercised by the military commanders under the reconstruction acts of Congress. After these Constitutions were formed, the President went forward and accepted them as being loyal and republican in their character. He authorized the voters under them to proceed to elect Legislatures, members of Congress, and Legislatures to elect Senators to take their seates in this body. In other words, the President launched those State governments into full life and activity, without consultation with, or co-operation on the part of Congress.

Now, sir, when it is claimed that these governments are legal, let it be remembered that they took their origin under a proceeding instituted by the President of the United States in the execution of this guaranty when it now stands confessed that he could not execute the guaranty. But even if he had the power, let it be further borne in mind that those Constitutions were formed by Conventions that were elected by less than one-third of the white voters in the States at that time; that the Conventions were elected by a small minority even of the white voters; and that those Constitutions thus formed by a very small minority have never been submitted to the people of those States for ratification. They are no more the Constitutions of those States to day than the Constitutions formed by the Convention now in session would be if we were to proclaim them to be the Constitutions of those States without having first submitted them to the people for ratification. How can it be pretended for a moment even admitting that the President had the power to start forward in the work of reconstruction, that those State governments are legally formed by a small minority, never ratified by the people, the people never having had a chance to vote for them. They stand as mere arbitrary Constitutions, established not by the people of the several States, but simply by force of executive power.

And, sir, if we shall admit those States to representation on this floor and in the other House under those Constitutions, when the thing shall have got beyond our keeping, and they are fully restored to their political rights, they will then rise up and declare that those Constitutions are not binding upon them, that they never made them, and they will throw them off, and with them will go those provisions which were incorporated therein, declaring that slavery should never be restored, and that their war debt was repudiated. Those provisions were put into those Constitutions, but they never have been sanctioned by the people of those States, and they will cast them out as not being their act and deed, as soon as they shall have been restored to political power in this Government. Therefore, I say that even if we concede that the President had the power, which he has not, to start forward in the execution of this guaranty, there can still be no pretense that those governments are legal and authorized, and that we are bound to recognize them.

The President of the United States, in his proclamation, declared that those governments were to be formed only by the loyal people of those States; and I beg leave to call the attention of the Senate to that clause in his proclamation of reconstruction. He says:

"And with the authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations with the Federal Gonernment."

Again, speaking of the army:

"And they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized."

Now, sir, so far from those Sate governments having been organized by the loyal people, they were organized by the disloyal; every office passed into the hands of a rebel; the Union men had no part or lot in those governments; and so far from answering the purpose for which governments are intended they failed to extend protection to the loyal men, either white or black. The loyal men were murdered with impunity; and I will thank any Senator upon this floor to point to a single case in any of the rebel States where a rebel has been tried and brought to punishment by the civil authority for the murder of a Union man. Not one case I am told can be found. These governments utterly failed in answering the purpose of civil governments; and not only that, but they returned the colored people to a condition of *quasi* slavery; they made them the slaves of society instead of being as they were before, the slaves of individuals. Under various forms of vagrant laws, they deprived them of the rights of freemen, and placed them under the power and control of their rebel masters, who were filled with hatred and revenge.

But, Mr. President, time passed on. Congress assembled in December, 1865. For a time it paused. It did not at once annul those governments. It hesitated. At last, in 1866, the Constitutional amendment, the fourteenth article, was brought forward as a basis of settlement and reconstruction; and there was a tacit understanding, though it was not embraced in any law or resolution, that if the Southern people should ratify and agree to that amendment then their State governments would be accepted. But that amendment was rejected, contemptuously rejected. The Southern people, counseled and inspired by the Democracy of the North, rejected that amendment. They were told that they were not bound to submit to any conditions whatever; that they had forfeited no rights by rebellion. Why, sir, what did we propose by this amendment? By the first section we declared that all men born upon our soil are citizens of the United States—a thing that had long been recognized by every department of this Government until the Dred Scott decision was made in 1857. The second section provided that where a class or race of men were excluded from the right of suffrage they should not be counted in the basis of representation—an obvious justice that no reasonable man for a moment could deny; that if four million people down South were to have no suffrage the men living in their midst and surrounding them and depriving them of all political rights, should not have members of Congress on their account. I say the justice of the second clause has never been successfully impugned by any argument, I care not how ingenious it may be. What was the third clause? It was that the leaders of the South, those men who had once taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and and afterward committed perjury by going into the rebellion, should be made ineligible to any office under the Government of the United States or of a State. It was a very small disfranchisement. It was intended to withhold power from those leaders by whose instrumentality we had lost nearly half a million of lives and untold treasure.

The justice of that disfranchisement could not be disproved. An what was the fourth clause of the amendment? That this government should never assume and pay any part of the rebel debt, that it should never pay the rebels for their slaves. This was bitterly opposed in the South. How could any man oppose that amendment unless he was in favor of this government assuming a portion or all of rebel debt, and in favor of paying the rebels for their slaves? When the Democratic party, North and South, opposed that most important and, perhaps, hereafter to be regarded as vital amendment, they were committing themselves in principle, as they had been before by declaration, to the doctrine that this Government was bound to pay for the slaves, and that it was just and right that we should assume and pay the rebel debt.

This amendment, as I have before said, was rejected, and when Congress assembled in December, 1866, they were confronted by the fact that every proposition of compromise had been rejected; every half-way measure had been spurned by the rebels and they had nothing left to do but to begin the work of reconstruction themselves; and in February, 1867, Congress, for the first time, entered upon the execution of the guaranty provided for in the Constitution by the passage of the first reconstruction law. A supplementary bill was found necessary in March, another one in July, and I believe another is found necessary at this time; but the power is with Congress. Whatever it shall deem necessary, whether it be in the way of colored suffrage, whether it be in the way of military power—whatever Congress shall deem necessary in the execution of this guaranty is conclusive upon the courts and States.

Sir, when Congress entered upon this work it had become apparent to all men that loyal Republican State governments could not be erected and maintained upon the basis of the white population. We had tried them. Congress had attempted the work of reconstruction through the Constitutional amendment by leaving the suffrage with the white men, and by leaving with the white people of the South the question as to whom the colored people should exercise the right of suffrage, if ever; but when it was found that those white men were as rebellious as ever, that they hated this Government more bitterly than ever; when it was found that they persecuted the loyal men, both white and black, in their midst; when it was found that Northern men who had gone down they were driven out by social tyrany, by a thousand annoyances, by the insecurity of life and property, then it became apparent to all men of intelligence that reconstruction could not take place upon the basis of the white population, and something else must be done.

Now, sir, what was there left to do? Either we must hold these people continually by military power, or we must use such machinery upon such a new basis as would enable loyal Republican State governments to be raised up; and in the last resort—and I will say Congress waited long, the nation waited long, experience had come to the rescue of reason before the thing was done—in the last resort, and as the last thing to be done, Congress determined to dig through all the rubbish, dig through the soil and the shifting sands, and go down to the eternal rock, and there, upon the basis of the everlasting principle of equal and exact justice to all men, we have planted the column of reconstruction; and, sir, it will arise slowly but surely, and "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Whatever dangers we apprehend from the introduction of the right of suffrage to seven hundred thousand men, just emerged from slavery, were put aside in the presence of a greater danger. Why, sir, let me say frankly to my friend from Wisconsin that I approached universal colored suffrage in the South reluctantly. Not because I adhered to the miserable dogma that this was the white man's Government, but because I entertained fears about at once entrusting a large body of men just from slavery, to whom education had been denied by law, to whom the marriage relation had been denied, who had been made the most abject slaves, with political power. And as the Senator has referred to a speech which I made in Inniana in 1865 allow me to show the principle that then actuated me, for in that speech I said:

"In regard to the question of admitting the freedmen of the Southern States to vote, while I admit the equal rights of all men, and that in time all men will have the right to vote without distinction of color or race, I yet believe that in the case of four million of slaves just freed from bondage there should be a period of probation and preparation before they are brought to the exercise of political power."

Such was my feeling at that time, for it had not then been determined by the bloody experience of the last two years that we could not reconstruct upon the basis of the white population, and such was the opinion of a great majority of the people of the North; and it was not until a year and a half after that time that Congress came to the conclusion that there was no way left but to resort to colored suffrage, and suffrage to all men except those who were disqualified by the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. President, we hear much said in the course of this debate and through the press about the violation of the constitution. It is said that in the reconstruction measures of Congress, we have gone outside of the Constitution, and the remark of some distinguished statesman of the Republican party is quoted to that effect. Sir, if any leading Republican has ever said so he spoke only for himself, not for another. I deny the statement *in toto*, I insist that these reconstruction measures are as fully within the powers of the Constitution as any legislation that can be had not only by reason, but by authority. And who are the men that are talking so much about the violation of the Constitution and who pretend to be the especial friends of that instrument? The great mass of them only three years ago, were in arms to overturn the Constitution and establish that of Montgomery in its place, or were their Northern friends, who were aiding and sympathizing in that undertaking.

I had occasion the other day to speak of what was described as a constitutional Union man—a man living inside of the Federal lines during the war, sympathizing with the rebellion, and who endeavored to aid the rebellion by insisting that every war measure for the purpose of suppressing it, was the violation of the Constitution of the United States. Now, these men who claim to be the especial friends of the Constitution are the men who have sought to destroy it by force of arms, and those throughout the country who have given them aid and comfort. Sir, you will remember that once a celebrated French woman was being dragged to the scaffold, and as she passed the statute of liberty she exclaimed: "How many crimes have been committed in thy name;" and I can say to the Constitution, how many crimes against liberty, humanity and progress are being committed in thy name by these men who, while they loved not the Constitution, and sought its destruction, now, for party purposes, claim to be its especial friends.

My friend from Wisconsin yesterday compared what he called the Radical party of the North to the Radicals of the South, and when he was asked the question by some Senator, "who are the Radicals of the South," he said "they are secessionists." Sir, the secessionists of the South are Democrats to day, acting in harmony and concert with the Democratic party. They were Democrats during the war who prayed for the success of McClellan and Pendleton, and who would have been glad to vote for them. They were Democrats before the war, and the men who made the rebellion. These are the Radicals of the South, and my friend from Wisconsin, after all, is acting with that Radical party.

The burden of his speech yesterday was that the reconstruction measures of Congress are intended to establish negro supremacy. Sir, this proposition is without any foundation whatever. I believe it was stated yesterday by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Trumbull] that in every State but two the white voters registered outnumbered the colored voters; and the fact that in two States the colored voters outnumber the white voters is owing to the simple accident that there are more colored men in those States than there are white men. Congress has not sought to establish negro supremacy nor has it sought to establish the supremacy of any class or party of men. If it had sought to esablish negro supremacy it would have been an easy matter by excluding from the right of suffrage all men who had been concerned in the rebellion, in accordance with the proposition of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Sumner,] in his speech at Worcester, in 1865. He proposed to exclude all men who had been concerned in the rebellion and confer suffrage only on those who were left. That would have established negro supremacy by giving the negro an overwhelming majority in every State, and if that had been the object of Congress it could have been readily done. But, sir, Congress has only sought to divide the political power between the loyal and the disloyal. It has disfranchised some fifty thousand disloyal leaders, leaving all the rest of the people to vote. They have been enfranchised on both sides, that neither should be placed in the power of the other. The rebels have the right to vote so that they shall not be under the control and power of the Union men only, and the Union men have been allowed to vote so that they shall not be under the control and power of the rebels. This is the policy, to divide the political power among those men for the protection of each. Sir, the charge that we intend to create a negro supremacy or colored State governments is without the slightest foundation, for it would have been in the power of Congress to have easily conferred such supremacy by simply excluding the disloyal from the right of suffrage—a power which it had the clear right to exercise.

Now, Mr. President, allow me to consider for a moment the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin, and upon which his speech was made, and see what is its effect—I will not say its purpose, but its inevitable effect—should it become a law. I will ask the Secretary to read the amendment which the Senator from Wisconsin has proposed to the Senate.

The Secretary read as follows:

Provided nevertheless, That upon an election for the ratification of any constitution, or of officers under the same, previous to its adoption in any State, no person not having the qualifications of an elector under the constitution and laws of such State previous to the late rebellion shall be allowed to vote, unless he shall possess one of the following qualifications namely:

1. He shall have served as a soldier in the Federal army for one year or more.

2. He shall have sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United States and to subscribe his name to an oath to support the same; or.

3. He shall be seized in his own right, or in the right of his wife, of a freehold of the value of $250.

Mr. Morton. Sir, these qualifications are, by the terms of the amendment, to apply to those who were not authorized to vote by the laws of the State before the rebellion—in other words, the colored men. He proposes to allow a colored man to vote if he has been in the Federal army one year, and he proposes to allow a rebel white man to vote, although he has served in the rebel army four years! He proposes that a colored man shall not vote unless he has sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United States and to subscribe his name to an oath to support the same, whereas he permits a rebel white man to vote who never heard of A and does not know how to make his mark even to a note given for whisky. [Laughter.]

Again, sir, he proposes that the colored man shall not vote unless he shall be possessed in his own right, or in the right of his wife, of a freehold of $250, a provision which, of course, would cut off nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand colored men in the South. The colored man cannot vote unless he has a freehold of $250, but the white rebel, who was never worth twenty-five cents, who never paid poll-tax in his life never paid an honest debt, is to be allowed to vote. Sir, what would be the inevitable effect of the adoption of this amendment? To cut off such

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1868

THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL MOVE.

He attempts to force Stanton out by attempting to push Thomas in.

IMPEACHMENT THE RESULT.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The citizens of Washington were startled from their usual quiet on last Friday afternoon by the announcement that the President had removed Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and appointed Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, Secretary of War *ad interim*. Stanton received a letter from the President informing him of this, his last move, and directing him to turn over "all records, papers and other public property" now in his custody to his successor, Mr. Stanton immediately communicated this letter to the House of Representatives which caused intense excitement and was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Covode, as a question of privilege, immediately moved that Andy Johnson be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, which was also referred to the Committee of Reconstruction. The House then reconsidered the resolution which had been previously concurred in to adjourn over until Monday.

The Senate was about to adjourn when it received a message from the President announcing his removal of Mr. Stanton. It at once convened in executive session and appointed a Committee composed of Senators Cameron, Thayer, Conness and Cattell to call upon Mr. Stanton, and assure him of their determination to support him in his efforts to maintain the laws. They were also directed to visit General Grant and ascertain the position he would maintain in the crisis. Mr. Stanton assured them that he would continue in office until the Senate would decide the matter. They were satisfied with their conference with General Grant. The Senate then passed a resolution, by a vote of 29 to 6, that it did not recognize the authority of the President to remove Mr. Stanton, and place another person in that office, without its consent.

Under instructions from the President General Thomas called on Stanton and delivered his orders. Mr. Stanton asked time to consider the subject which was courteously extended. At seven o'clock the next morning General Thomas was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Carter and held in $5,000 bail, for a violation of the provisions of the Tenure of Office Act. Subsequently however, he attempted to get possession of the War office, but he found no encouragement.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, as Secretary of War, at least so it is said, and an explanation of his efforts to remove Stanton covering forty pages. Late in the day the Reconstruction Committee reported in favor of impeachment, which, when reached by a vote of the House on Monday, was sustained by a vote of 126 to 47. So the President's attempt to make himself the nominee of the Democratic Convention will very likely result in his dismissal from the high position which he has so signally disgraced. The New York *Tribune* says in regard to impeachment:

"There is no avoiding this conclusion; no explaining it away; no middle course; Congress must assume the responsibility of impeaching him. Not to do so in the face of this flagrant and insolent proceeding is to become a partner in the crime. It is no time to consider party influence of impeachment, or its effect upon Presidential candidates. We would rather see the Republican party, candidates and all, driven into the desert of Arabia than to have them tremble one moment in the presence of this high duty."

OUR TAX LAWS.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Col. F. Jordan, for a copy of the report on the Tax Laws of the State. This report is made in compliance with a joint resolution of the last Legislature appointing the Auditor General Secretary of the Commonwealth and State Treasurer, a committee to revise, collate and digest all public acts and statutes regulating and relating to the system of taxation in this commonwealth for State, county, school and municipal purposes. The committee were at the same time authorized to report and suggest the repeal of such old and the passage of such new acts as might be necessary to render the tax laws more perfect, plain and simple. Under the authority thus given the report recommends some important changes. The most important among these is the change in the collection of taxes. Long experience having proved the inefficiency of the system of township collectors, the report recommends making the county Treasurer, collector, whose duty it will become to give notice of the time and place at which he will attend in each township or collection district on or before the 28th day of July in each year for receiving taxes and upon all taxes paid on or before that time a deduction of 5 per cent shall be made. This law has been in operation in various parts of the State for some years and having been found much more economical and efficient than the old law, it is now recommended that it be made general. A great saving to the taxpayers of the State, we have no doubt, will result from this change. On the more complex and difficult subject of the assessment of taxes, the report truly says:

So manifest and universal are the inequalities in our present assessments, they vitiate our whole system. Taxation, to be just, should be equal; and it is conceded by all who know anything on this subject, that this great end has never been attained. The law imperatively requires that in all assessments made, every item of property shall be valued at "the actual value thereof, and at such rates and prices for which the same would separately *bona fide* sell." Yet these plain provisions of the statute, so indispensable to a just basis of taxation, are uniformly disregarded, and it is usual to assess property at from one-fifth to one-third and one-half its real value. That sworn officers could, year after year, so utterly disregard the law, would seem incredible, had the fact not been continually demonstrated to every tax-payer in the State. Many causes may have operated to effect this result; but it cannot be doubted that the evils and temptations incident to the elective system, lie at the bottom of this perpetual fountain of injustice and wrong. It is believed a due regard for the rights and interests of our people requires a total abolition of the present system, and the substitution of something better. Whether assessors should not be appointed by the courts, or by some other authority, under such regulations as the Legislature might see proper to impose, is respectfully submitted as well worthy the most serious and careful consideration.

To the truthfulness of these alarming statements all who have ever examined the assessment books of our own county can testify. That sworn officers do, from year to year, deliberately violate their oaths and the plain letter of the law the records do most clearly prove. Assessors and Commissioners are alike culpable in this matter, for the latter are necessarily cognizant of the guilt of the former. It is but a few weeks since we called special attention to the culpable negligence of Assessors as shown in the published assessment report. While in the Commissioners office during the last session of court our attention was called to the assessment lists of a few townships where, to our own knowledge, as well as that of at least some of the Commissioners, the valuation of property did not average above a tenth part of its actual value, yet these collectors were sworn to assess property at its *bona fide* value. These facts may seem astounding to many, but they are nevertheless true, and the worst part of the case is that such things are not confined to Bedford or any other single county, but extend over the whole State. It is no wonder the Committee recommend the abolition of such a nefarious system, and the adoption of something better. But there's the rub. How will we get something better? The fault is not so much with the law, as with the officers whose duty it is to execute the law. If the Committee will devise some means of compelling men to show some decent regard for their oaths of office, they will do the whole country a service. From highest to lowest the officers to whom this duty is delegated are guilty, and no one has the courage to stand up in the honest discharge of his own sworn duty, much less to compel others to obey the letter of the law. The present law might be made efficient enough by creating a prosecuting revenue officer for the State, whose duty it should be to visit every county of the State and prosecute every delinquent Commissioner or assessor (and this would comprise ninety-nine out of every hundred,) and punish them to the full extent of the law. If the Legislature will create such an office and the Governor appoint some one, who has the grim uncompromising spirit of a Stanton, to fill it and do his duty, we will guarantee revenue enough from fines and penalties to pay off half the State debt within a year; such a proceeding would also open the eyes of blind officials to the binding force of an oath of office, a reform that would be of vast benefit to the State, both morally and pecuniarily. We hope the Committee will specially recommend something of this kind to the Legislature.

$600,000.

Six hundred thousand dollars is the comparatively small sum asked as an appropriation for the present school year by our excellent State Superintendent, J. P. Wickersham. Pennsylvania has 776,000 pupils in her public schools and yet last year she appropriated the miserable pittance of $355,000,00 for the support of the whole system or less than fifty cents for each scholar. Can such things be in Pennsylvania? Pennsylvania that boasts of her Common School System? Yes such things have been, to the disgrace, because of the illiberal spirit of her legislators. We hope the time has passed when such things can be. Our finances have been in so prosperous a condition that the tax upon real estate was abolished last winter and the repeal of the tax upon personal property has been seriously thought of at the present session of her legislature. When such things can be done, can she not appropriate at least one dollar to each child in attendance upon her public schools for educational purposes? Even this is but a miserly allowance to her children, when we consider her abundant wealth and especially when we consider that such appropriation is the best paying investment that can possibly be made. Why did not our worthy Superintendent ask at least a million of dollars? Why should not our legislators grant it without the asking? They are not so saving of the people's money, when called upon to appropriate it to the payment of salaries to useless and sometimes even imaginary appointees about the capital. It is mind that makes the man and men that make the state. On the intelligence of her people depends the character of the state they constitute. Shall not the state then pour out liberally, yea lavishly of her treasures, for the education of her people. Shall she not rather build school houses then penitentiaries and jails? The state may attempt to withhold that which is needful for educational purposes, but if she does it will be required for the support of criminals. We assert without fear of contradiction that the cost of ferreting out and punishing crime far exceeds the present amount of the school appropriations of the state at the present time. We have frequently pointed out the heavy burthen laid upon the poorer districts and counties of the state by the present school law and that increased appropriation would somewhat lighten their burthen, if properly distributed. Will not our legislators then ask the largest possible appropriation? The whole expense of the schools in Bedford County last year, exclusive of the Superintendents salary, was about $3.98 per scholar, while her share of the state appropriation gave about 33cts, to each scholar, just about one twelfth of the actual cost. With an average tax of 14 mills she was barely able to keep her schools open 4 months. Many counties are even worse off, and pay heavier taxes. When the people voluntarily bear such taxes that their children may have the benefit of even 4 months school in the year, why should not the legislature step in and lighten their burthens by granting liberal appropriations? Shall we not see a step made in advance by the present legislature in this noble work? Shall we not have the pleasure, shortly, of telling our people that their legislators have appropriated a round million of dollars for school purposes the present year?

The New York *Sun*, on the authority of a private letter from an officer in Texas, declares that General Hancock is becoming sickened with his unreconstructed friends. It says more specifically," It is intimated that unless speedily re-called by the President he will become a Radical of the most determined type. General Hancock is by no means the first officer of conservative tendencies who has undergone a change of opinion by an official residence in the Southern States, and probably will not be the last. An interior view of these down-trodden communities would probably also benefit some gentlemen in civil life; and it may happen that political invalids will be sent to Texas or Alabama as consumptives are now dispatched to Cuba or Nassau. It seems that the gentle unreconstructed are not satisfied with a soldier who merely lays aside his uniform, but demand further humiliation.

The *Herald*, quoting news from Hayti, says; "This is what an infamous Congress is "bringing about in the South." Well, we have yet to hear of one outrage one riot, one manifestation of hatred from the negroes in the South. The white men massacred the negro in New-Orleans and Memphis. In Texas the freedmen were slain like wolves. They trusted in Providence, however, were patient and waited. Suppose the white men had been massacred like the blacks were, what would have been said? How hard it is for men to be just!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Punishment of Loyalty.—It should ever be kept in mind that the Democratic plan of reconstruction does not contemplate, in Senator Morton's words, that political power in the Rebel States shall be divided between the loyal and disloyal but it demands that political power shall be placed exclusively in the hands of the disloyal, to whose tender mercies the true and faithful people shall be consigned without redress or appeal. We may be prejudiced, but it seems to us that loyal white men of the South will find little consoltation in the idea that "this is a white man's Government," when under that Government they are treated as if they had no more rights than the despised "niggers."—*Baltimore American.*

The Republicans of this county will remember that the spring election will be held on the 20th of March, next, and that they can only succeed by effecting a thorough organization and thereby polling a full vote. The opposition will spare no efforts to carry their candidates and there is no reason that Republicans should not do likewise in the face of the approaching Presidential canvass. Let township and borough meetings be held and full tickets be nominated at least a week previous to the election and then let every Republican vote be brought out and polled. If this is done the Republicans will be prepared to go into the next canvass in a manner that will insure their triumph.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Fred. Douglass, in a recent lecture said: All that he would ask for the colored men was fair play and hands off. There was no fear of their pretending to rule the country. It would be governed as of old by Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Saxon statesmen. Of his people there were only four millions, and he asked for them only their proportionate share in the Government.

A prominent member of the Virginia Convention remarked to a gentleman a few days ago that "with the Constitution ratified and Grant elected President, the bonds of Virginia would go up to par at once. He would write to his brother in the North to purchase $600,000 of them at once."

Three State Elections occur in the Spring. In New Hampshire on the second Tuesday of March; in Connecticut on the first Monday of April; and in Rhode Island on the first Wednesday of April.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of General George B. McClellan to be Minister to England, Hon. James R. Hubbell, of Ohio, to be Minister to Ecuador, and General George H. Thomas to be Lieutenant-General of the Army by brevet. McClellan's nomination had been anticipated, but the other two were entirely unexpected.

Thad Stevens, it is said, is only kept alive by tonics and stimulants. He is carried to the House every day. A parallel case is that of the President. He is kept alive by tonics and stimulants and is carried to bed every night—*Chicago Post.*

It is said that the Legislature of Maryland will re-elect Philip F. Thomas United States Senator for two reasons, *first*, as a salve to that gentleman's feelings, and *second*, to "make political capital" by the act.

Last week the Boston soup-houses fed fourteen thousand and forty-four persons. One bright lad applied for soup for his father, mother and a boarder.

The Supreme Court of Idaho territory has decided that greenbacks are lawful currency, and will be recieved as lawful payment for taxes; and all kinds of indebtedness, public or private, gold notes, &c., the statute law to the contrary not withstanding.

Democrats rule in Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky—States in which not only black men are entirely distranchised, but where every white Union citizen, and particularly every Union soldier, is sternly excluded from office.

The Wisconsin Assembly are after the railroad directors of that State. A resolution has been adopted requesting the proper committee to report what legislation is necessary to compel roads to convey freight of some kinds in the order in which it is delivered; to do local business at the same rates as through business; to transfer freight at railroad junctions, and prevent railroads running in the interest of any particular elevators.

There are one thousand five hundred and sixty-eight lakes in Maine, so one of which are from twelve thousand to twenty thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is claimed that no other area of extent in the world possesses so much water power.

Philadelphia received last year six thousand eight hundred and fifty-four foreign, and twenty seven thousand eight hundred domestic, a total of ninety four thousand six hundred and fifty-four hides.

The Madison (Wis.) *Union*, the lately revived Copperhead organ in that city has again suspended. A few day's since it undertook to read the *La Crosse Democrat* out of the party. The effort was too much for it. The *Democrat* wouldn't reform, nor let any party organ live that preached reformation.

A Patrol of fifty men has been established along the line of the New Jersey Railroad for the purpose of examining the track to guard against accidents. A section has been assigned to each man, and the watch is kept up day and night.

The Executive Committee charged with the duty of the selection of a place of holding the Democratic National Convention met in Washington last week for that purpose. The Pendleton men insist on Cincinnati, or some Western city, feeling that that is one point gained for their candidate. Those who represent the opposition to this gentleman demand New-York. The action of the committee will not only be something of a test as to Mr. Pendleton's strength, but very materially influence his prospects.

The enemies of the country have no right to administer its affairs—as well might the attaching creditors of a fund be its trustees. Traitors, Democrats, insurgents, insurrectionists, rebels, and disloyalists of every shade and hue, may as well understand once and for all, that the men who, six years ago, bore the torch to the Capitol, can never hereafter sit within its chambers.

The Chattanooga *Republican* says that corn is sold there at one dollar per bushel. In Nashville buyers are freely offering sixty cents, in bulk, from wagons, and are holding at eighty cents delivered in the depot.

A recent visitor at a Church of England rectory in an English village, observed that only oil lamps and candles were used in the house, though gas was to be obtained in the neighborhood. The reason given was that the gas was made by a dissenter. He had probably erected his gas works in somebody's parish.

The Ohio democrats have taken a lesson from New York Republicans, and talk of putting the Republican city of Cleveland into commission, the legislature being democratic.

It is found that the late cold snap has seriously injured the peach orchards in the fruit region along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Stevens, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, was seriously injured by an accident on the Lehigh Railroad on Thursday.

Arkansas votes upon the proposed Constitution on the 15th of March, the polls to be kept open five days.

Petitions are announced as having been signed in England, by nearly 14,000 persons, praying that single women and widows, duly qualified as ratepayers, may be allowed to vote for members of Parliament.

A number of negroes were summoned, a few days since, to serve on a jury at Chattanooga, Tenn., but Judge Adams refused to permit them to act as such.

The following outrageous toast was recently given at a dinner in Washington by a man named Richard L. Cropsey: "The President of the United States, and to the man that pulled the trigger that killed the man that freed the nigger."

The Rebel Democracy of Tennessee have nominated Andrew Johnson for the Presidency. Who has changed Andy or the Rebs.

The *Index*, published at Fort Sanders, Dakota, speaks of a rumor that an army of two thousand Indians are marching into the Sweet Water country from Idaho and Montana. They are on the war path, and have burned all the ranches north of Soda Springs, at the same time driving off the stock, burning the houses, and compelling the ranchmen to take refugein the canons.

The Supreme Court, as is understood, has agreed to postpone till next winter all decisions in the cases involving the constitutionality of the Legal-Tender act. This is done because the Secretary of the Treasury wishes the Attorney General to argue them, and he cannot find time to do so at the present term.

Huntington is to have a Normal School. Some thirty thousand dollars have already been subscribed. The building and furnishing will cost fifty or sixty thousand dollars. The location will be selected in a week or two. Any who wish to subscribe to the stock can have an opportunity to do so by calling on Dr. R. A. Miller.

The temperance element of society will be gratified to learn that Gen. Grant is addicted to the use of no intoxicating beverages, and in every sense of the word is a total abstinence man. This statement is made on reliable authority, to nail the malicious falsehood started by his enemies, that he was an habitual drunkard.

Patrick Duggan, the Pittsburger who was so severely injured at the recent terrible accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Huntingdon, died of his injuries at Mifflin, on Wednesday night, of last week. It will be remembered that Mrs. Duggan was killed instantly by the accident. The two had been recently married, and were on their way to California.

Triumph Of American Genius.—Secretary Seward has just received from Commissioner Beckwith a table which has been carefully calculated and verified from official data at Paris, and which shows that with all the drawbacks and obstacles which the United States representatives labored under, they are number one in grand prizes awarded at the Paris Exposition, and exceeded every nation except France in the general proportion of awards to Exhibitors, and in the proportion of gold and silver medals and "honorable mention." Austria, Prussia and North Germany slightly exceed us in their proportion of bronze medals to their numbers of exhibitors. In the general average we are just double the rate of Great Britain and her colonies. Taking all things into consideration this is considered, perhaps, the most marvelous, triumph at a competitive trial of the results of the inventive and industrial energies of the American people; yet we were far from being fully or fairly represented. Taking this as a criterion, however, the national pride may well be flattered by the evidence of our capacity to compete with the world.

Georgia and Reconstruction.—The Georgia Convention on Thursday adopted the following:

Whereas, Some unauthorized person has undertaken to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the name of the State of Georgia, *versus* Generals Grant, Meade and others; therefore,

Resolved by this Convention, representing the people and the sovereignty of the State of Georgia, That no person has been empowered by the State of Georgia to commence or prosecute any such suit, and the people of Georgia, as plaintiffs, will not litigate said suit, and demand that it be dismissed from said Court.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the President to the Military Governor of the State, with the request that he have the seal of the State affixed thereto, and then forward it to the Secretary of War.

Executor's Notice.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of James Piper, late of Hopewell township, deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make payment. Claims against the estate should be presented immediately, properly authenticated for settlement.

J. J. BARNDOLLAR,
(residing in Bloody Run,)
EDWARD ASHCOM,
(residing in Hopewell,)
jan10:6w Executors.

Executors' Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jacob Dull, late of Napier tp., deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, they give notice to all indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REIMINGER,
jan10:6w JACOB DULL Executors.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled.

For sale by all druggists. july,15,67.y1

Muslins! Muslins!

Just received at the *IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE!* New York Mills, Utica Nonpariel, Wamsutta Mills, Williamsville, Fruit of the Loom, Nonsuch, Semper Idem, Lousdale, Hope Mills, &c. Together with other first class makes in bleached and unbleached, at the lowest prices. As muslins are now advancing we think it a very safe time for families to lay in a supply.

G. R. OSTER & CO,
Bedford, Jan.31-1m

NEW YORK COLUMN.

"Costar's" Preparations.

EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, &c.? Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—

Costar's Exterminators.

"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—

"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.

A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—

"Costar's Insect Powder.

Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—

"Costar's" Corn Solvent.

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of

"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.

Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. 25c and 50c Boxes—

"Costar's" Bishop Pills.

Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. 25c. and 50c. Sizes—

"Costar's" Cough Remedy.

The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00

"Costar's" Bitter Sweet and Orange Blossoms.

Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wonderful quality.

!!!Beware!!! of all Worthless Imitations.
None Genuine without "Costar's" Signature.
25c and 50c sizes kept by all Druggists.
$1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.
$2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by Express.
$5.00 pays for eight $1.00 sizes by Express.
Address
HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by HECKERMAN & SON, Bedford.
Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and in all the large cities.
feb14:

Annual Report of the Auditors of Bedford County.

George Mardorff, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from January 9, A. D. 1867, to January 8, A. D. 1868.

Treasurer,		DR.
To balance in Treasury		$1476 91
To amount received from A J Sansom, former Treasurer		100 00
To amount of tax received from collectors—		
Aaron Reed, Woodberry South	1863	916 00
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run	1864	13 70
Samuel Beckley, St Clair	do	207 32
John C Black, Bloody Run	1865	24 41
Arch Blair, Cumberland Valley	do	111 84
Henry Wertz, Harrison	do	128 84
Adolphus Ake, Union	do	151 15
Saml Crissman, Woodberry South	do	11 26
E F Kerr, Bedford Borough	1866	1418 37
Henry Moses, Bedford township	do	1966 20
John C Figard, Broad Top	do	690 86
Jerre Thompson, Bloody Run	do	100 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain	do	1144 88
Henry Hite, Cumberland Valley	do	743 04
A W Shoemaker, Harrison	do	283 20
James Fink, Hopewell	do	246 62
Henry Horn, Juniata	do	585 64
Jacob Evans, Londonderry	do	502 49
John McClain, Liberty	do	230 00
Jacob Fletcher, Monroe	do	92 45
Henry Egolf, Napier	do	820 84
Uriah Mellott, Providence E	do	448 36
Jos H H Sparks, Providence W	do	455 00
John Kemery, Schellsburg	do	173 00
Wm Grissinger, Snake Spring	do	823 88
Moses Tewell, Southampton	do	431 43
Henry F Smith, St. Clair	do	1275 25
Henry Cori, Union	do	1068 15
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M	do	1650 63
Martin Brumbaugh, Woodberry S	do	1936 88
Henry Nicodemus, Bedford Bor	1867	350 00
Isaac D Earnest, Bedford Tp	do	797 50
Alex Tate, Bloody Run	do	225 00
John C Figard, Broad Top	do	327 09
Wm R Greene, Coaldale	do	102 89
David Diehl, Colerain	do	676 40
Tobias Boor, Cumberland Valley	do	577 00
William Egolf, Harrison	do	295 00
James Fink, Hopewell	do	388 30
John Garber, Juniata	do	697 00
Jacob Evans, Londonderry	do	200 00
George Nycum, Monroe	do	733 00
James Taylor, Napier	do	751 79
Jacob Chamberlain, Providence E	do	324 00
Joseph Weaverling, Providence W	do	290 00
Peter Dewalt, Schellsburg	do	91 00
Harrison Hartley, Snake Spring	do	425 00
Henry Bennett, Southampton	do	140 75
Joseph Claar, Union	do	625 00
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M	do	488 73
Josiah Ritchey, Woodberry S	do	860 00
Samuel Slick, St. Clair	do	750 00
To money received from Good Templars, for rent		22 00
To money borrowed from Michael S Ritchey		300 00
To money borrowed from John Sill		1060 00
To money borrowed from John Kemery		2000 00
To money received from J B Farquhar, former Treasurer		925 00
To money received from Episcopal church for fuel in Court House		5 50
To fines in case of Charleston, Smith and Bagley		7 00
To costs recovered from Peter Foedker		80 00
To money received for Huckster's Licenses		213 00
To money received by sale of unseated lands		10 79
Total charges		$34911 40

Treasurer,	CR.
On sundry checks drawn by the Commissioners, as follows, viz:	
Paid Grand Jurors, February term	152 58
Petit Jurors, February term	345 09
Petit Jurors, February Special term	356 23
Grand Jurors, April term	140 61
Petit Jurors, April term	310 26
Grand Jurors, September term	185 76
Petit Jurors, September term	367 29
Grand Jurors, November term	178 94
Petit Jurors, November term	387 02
Petit Jurors, adjourned Court	318 77
Isaac Kensinger, Jury Commissioner	125 90
William Kirk, Jury Commissioner	121 60
J G Fisher, clerk to Jury Commission'rs	64 30
M A Points, clerk to Jury Commission'rs	30 90
Preparing assessment book, correcting assessment, making out and distributing duplicates and services at special terms	94 00
Tipstaves	285 50
Talesmen	54 37
Court-crier	143 99
Fox and wild cat scalps	413 96
Assessors making assessment returns	1010 90
Constable's returns	253 34
Michael Wertz, Commissioner's salary	220 90
David Howsare, Commissioner's salary	209 10
M. S. Ritchey, Commissioner's salary	191 80
Peter M Bartor, Commissioner's salary	34 00
J G Fisher, cl'k. to Commissioners	380 00
R Steckman, Sheriff, boarding prisoners,	933 25
R Steckman, Sheriff, carrying prisoners to Western Penitentiary	968 00
Expenses of Spring election	262 18
Expenses of General election	330 26
Charles Merwine, services as janitor	91 25
Additional Insurance of Court House and Jail	21 35
W S Fluck, costs as Sheriff	22 93
Daniel Border, cleaning and repairing Court House clock	3 50
O E Shannon, fees as Prothonotary	150 00
E F Kerr, attorney to Commissioners	100 00
Holding Special election in Providence W	11 32
A. Mower, for election returns from Rainsburg Bor	2 30
J B Fluck, commissioner to divide Woodbury, M	15 00
Daniel Barley	15 00
G W Williams	15 00
Costs in commonwealth cases	2071 96
Fees of Justices and constables in commonwealth cases	19 95
Wood and coal, for public buildings, and hauling same	170 53
Interest on money borrowed from John Sill	160 00
W G Perry, record books for Proth'tary's office	82 50
Expressage	2 20
Seals and presses for Proth'tary's office	94 25
J W Dickerson, docket fees	52 97
Samuel Roberts, commissioner to divide Southampton Tp	4 00
J B Fluck, commissioner to divide Southampton township	7 00
Jacob Fries, erecting Hopewell bridge	3700 00
Harry Drollinger mason work at Hopewell bridge	3084 25
George Gibbony, building bridge at Roades' Mill	2066 66
Work done upon bridge at Mowry's in Juniata	700 00
Work done upon bridge at Statler's, in Napier	19 20
Bridge expenses	64 00
Bridge views	28 00
Road views	237 50
Joshua Mower, cleaning and scrubbing Court House	42 00
Mary Morris, cleaning and scrubbing Court House	37 50
William Troutman, work done at jail	28 00
Joshua Mower, work done at jail	13 00
Rewards and mileage, arresting horse-thieves and prisoners	134 04
Expenses at bridge sales	49 40
Keeping prisoners in Western Penitentiary	412 67
George Mardorff, costs in Johnson Barnes' case	3 75
J W Dickerson, attorney to Commissioners	75 00
J. W. Dickerson, percentage on collections	30 00
Durborrow & Lutz, advertising	603 50
Meyers & Mengel, advertising	568 30
do do blank printing	136 50
Bridge plank	10 00
I F Grove, boarding Jurors	8 00
Inquest on body of Harry Tipper	16 45
Charles Crothers, bounty and interest	36 25
Plastering and spouting Jail, grading and curbing pavement, sand and brick and hauling same	121 60
Expenses at Jail	71 20
Revenue stamps, postage, Stationery, &c.	62 80
E F Kerr, services as attorney	114 50
E F Kerr, for use of county	13 50
E F Kerr, costs on judgment vs. collectors	13 75
Lumber and plank	13 27
P Huzzard, table and book-case	12 50
Repairing bridge at Lyons'	6 00
Telegraphing after prisoners	8 75
Thomas Hugues, work at bridge	20 00
Hobbling prisoners and making chains and blacksmithing	21 15
Removing prisoners from Cumberland to county Jail	56 80
Removing prisoners from Fulton county to county Jail	47 20
Repairs in Prothonotary office	17 50
A Ake, money overpaid on duplicates	1 00
Samuel Beckley, money overpaid on duplicates	1 80
Henry Egolf, money overpaid on duplicates	10
Henry Moses, money overpaid on county Tax	66 55
Money overpaid on militia	3 97
George Mardorff, money overcredited on duplicate of H Moses	69 65
James Fink, money overpaid on militia tax	1 53
Solomon Shrader, money overpaid on duplicates	3 95
Moses Tewell, money overpaid on duplicates	2 70
Jacob Fletcher, money overpaid on duplicate	3 16
A Blair, money ove paid on duplicate	6 47
Henry Hite, money overpaid on County tax	4 72
Henry F. Smith, money overpaid on State tax	2 04
J Fisher, money overpaid on duplicate,	2 51
Bill of goods for prisoners, jail and Court House	132 49
John Kauffman and J Beezly, damages on road	35 00
Plank for bridges at Bloody Run	7 75
R Steckman, Sheriff, summoning Jurors,	127 42
Roofing lattes	38 60
J W Tate, money wrongly paid on deed,	20 00
Job Mann, " " " "	8 57
Lewis Fluck, work done at Hopewell bridge	20 00
George Roades, rip-rapping bridge at Stonerstown	65 00
Expenses of holding appeals	150 00
Expenses of holding county Institute	24 12
Treasurer's salary	300 00
Revenue stamps, postage &c	20 00
Bank note detector	1 50
George Mardorff, refunding loss of note stolen	20 00
Auditors and clerk	140 00
Chas Merwine, attending auditors	6 00
Total credits	$26099 71
Charges	$34911 40
Credits	26099 71
Balance in county treasury	$8811 69

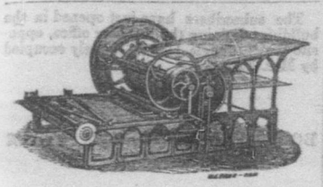
Moneys due and owing to Bedford county from Collectors, and others, for 1867 and previous years.

From Collectors:	*State.*	*Co'y.*	*Mil'a.*
J A Osborne, B. Top, '57	$76 01	$106 69	$
L Evans, B. Top. '58,	230 46	289 67	
S Beckley, St. Clair '64,	8 46	2 91	811 39
U H Akers, Ded. B. '64,			264 85
J C Black. B. Run, '65,			7 77
A Blair, C. Valley, '65,		46 00	
J C Figart, B. Top. '66,			25 00
J Thompson, B. R., '66,	43 36	77 70	12 00
Jac Bowser, Col'n, '56,	346 92		32 00
J H H Sparks, P.W. '56,		269 70	
J Kemery, S hells'g '56,	42 98	11 89	3 50
H. Corl, Union tp, '66,	26 61		
H Nicodemus, B.B., '67,		870 84	28 50
E F Kerr, do. '66,	249 37		19 27
I D Earnest, B. tp. '67,		984 16	42 50
A Tate, B. Run, '67,		165 67	8 50
	$1102 88		
J C Figart, Broad Top,	1867, 1650 49		13 00
David Diehl, Colerain,	do 454 14		28 00
Tobias Boor, Cumb. Valley	do 487 99		55 50
Wm Egolf, Harrison,	do 185 92		37 50
James Fink, Hopewell,	do 201 27		19 50
John Garber, Juniata,	do 28 14		59 00
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	do 595 39		27 00
J T Shirley, Liberty,	do 404 78		44 00
George Nycum, Monroe,	do 119 42		35 00
James Taylor, Napier,	do 424 28		27 50
J Chamberlain, Prov. E.,	do 278 31		15 00
Jos Weaverling, Prov. W.,	do 187 58		20 50
S S. Fluck, Saxton,	do 130 60		18 50
Peter Dewalt, Schellsburg,	do 140 51		3 50
H Hartley, Snake Spring,	do 306 00		28 50
H Bennett, Southampton,	do 540 46		51 00
Joseph Claar, Union,	do 327 54		36 50
Sol. Barley, Woodberry M.	do 1587 56		53 50
Jos Ritchey, Woodberry, S.	do 996 63		42 00
Saml W Sleek, St. Clair,	do 617 28		65 00
[*Bounty.]		$12581 26	$809 04
Amount due on County tax			$12581 26
do do State tax			1109 88
do do Militia tax			809 04
do do Bounty tax			296 24
do do from J. B. Farquhar, former treasurer			87 97
Total due county			$14,914 39

Money owed by Bedford County.

John Sill, on note	3000 00
John Kemery, on note	2000 00
Total indebted

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1868.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

Railroad Meeting.

The citizens of Bedford county interested in the construction of a railroad through the county, connecting with the Huntingdon and Broad Top mountain Railroad at Mt. Dallas and the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad at Bridgeport, are respectfully invited to assemble in the Court House, on next Monday evening, the 2nd of March, for the purpose of recommending to the Legislature the incorporation of a Company for this purpose.

MANY.

ALL Magazines for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

LECTURE.—The next Lecture, for the benefit of the Cemetry Association will be delivered by Rev. J. Q. McAtee in the Court house on Tuesday evening, March 3d. Subject—Nova Scotia.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement of wall paper in this issue.

THE latest feature in the literary world is a twenty-five cent edition of the Waverly Novels by Sir Walter Scott, or a full set for $5,00. There are twenty-six in the set. For sale at INQUIRER Book Store.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—There will be the usual Services at the Court House next Sabbath. In the evening Rev. Barrow will continue his discourses on the Life of St. Paul. Subject: "*Paul before Felix.*"

☞ *Atlantic, Tribune, World, Church* and other Almanacs for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE LUTHRAN SABBATH SCHOOL will give entertainments in the Court House Hall, consisting of tableaux, charades, recitations, &c., on Friday & Saturday evenings next. The public are respectfully invited to patronize them.

HATS! HATS!! the finest and cheapest lot of fashionable hats in Bedford to be found at the cheap clothing, hat, cap and gent's furnishing Emporium of R. W. Berkstresser & Co., 1 door west of Washington House. They defy competition in the hat line.

WE call the attention of our reader to the Prospectus of the "*Scientific American*" found in another column. Every mechanic who desires to keep up with the march of mechanical progress should take the *Scientific American*.

A. K. F. is informed that we do not publish correspondence of a personal character unless it is accompanied by our usual charge of ten cents per line and the assumption, on the part of the writer, of all responsibility for the publication.

THE Fulton *Republican* thinks that the selection of Capt. J. Addison Moore, late of the 147th Pennsylvania Volunteers, as principal of the White Hall Soldiers' Orphans' school, reflects credit on Col. M'Farland and on the cause to which he so nobly gives his best energies.

THE LECTURE on "Our Nationality," by Rev. H. Heckerman, on the 18th inst., was a very able one, and elicited unqualified praise from all who heard it. At its close, on motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., a copy was requested for publication. When will our people show a proper appreciation of these lectures by a better attendance?

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE LAW.—John Alsip, Esq., was admitted to practice Law in the several Courts of Bedford county at the last term of court. Mr. Alsip read law with Messrs. Mann & Spang, and we learn passed a very creditable examination. On Wednesday evening the members of the Bar had the pleasure of meeting the newly initiated at a capital oyster supper, gotten up by Broad, which passed off pleasantly. We welcome Mr. Alsip to the profession and wish him abundant cases.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL BOUNTY BILL.—The following is the additional bounty bill which has just been passed by both Houses of Congress, and now goes to the President:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons entitled to the bounty provided by sections 12 and 13 of the act making appropriations for the civil service, approved July 28, 1866, shall have died, or shall die before receiving said bounty, it shall be paid to the heirs of the soldiers, as designated in said act, in the order therein named, and to none other.

THE persons who have so promptly responded to our call for money due us, will accept our earnest thanks, and those who have not yet had an opportunity to respond will find that opportunity when they come in to Court next week, or if they do not come in themselves to send what they owe by their neighbors. There are at least five thousand dollars due us that we ought to have. We have been paying at least one half the expenses of the printing office by the ready money which we have made in our profession and it is about time that the printing business support itself. Come, pay up!

THE Huntingdon Globe thinks that monkey shows take better in Bedford and Huntingdon than literary lectures. These two villages are not singular in this respect. The same preferences prevail in larger communities.

We clipped the above from the Philadelphia *Evening Star* on Tuesday, 18th inst., intending to "pitch into" the impudent scoundrel who perpetrated such an infamous slander on our good people. Unfortunately for our contemplated diatribe we went to the Lecture on Tuesday evening; looking around us, all our fierce adjectives, carefully hoarded for pouring out our wrath upon the vile slanderer, were suddenly forgotten. It was true after all. We were not slandered. The truth had only been too honestly told. The thirty or forty persons scattered through the hall and the appaling array of empty seats attested too well the writer,s truthfulness and the fact that this was not a monkey show.

LANDOWNERS LOOK TO YOUR TITLES.—We learn from the Report of Surveyor General Campbell, that there is a sum due the Commonwealth on returned surveys, mortgages and special liens amounting $1,382,036 67 and that there are 9,277,462 acres of unpatented land in the State. Under an act of the Legislature approved the 20th day of May, A. D. 1864, the "Surveyor General is authorized to make out a list of all lands held by location or any other office right, issued from the Land Department of this Commonwealth, of every kind and description, upon which no patents have issued, designating the county in which such lands are situated, with such other descriptions of the same as the records of his office will enable him to give, including the names in which such locations or other office rights are entered, and surveys have been returned; and on the list being completed, or any part thereof be transmitted to the prothonotary of the county in which such lands are situated, and he is further directed to calculate the amount of purchase money, interest and fees, due on each unpatented tract; and after the descriptions of said tracts have been transmitted to the prothonatories of the respective counties, and entered as hereinafter provided, the amount so found to be due, together with five dollars for the labor and costs, of making out and filing, shall form an aggregate sum which shall be entered in a lien docket to be provided and kept for that purpose, and said sum shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent."

Mr. Campbell says: "Since my last report, the clerical farce in the office, as far as it could be spared from the ordinary business, has been faithfully and energetically employed in getting out the list of unpatented lands, and calculating the amount thereon." "The amount of labor and care required in this work, can only be fully realized by those familiar with it, for it involves the closest scrutiny of a great portion of the papers and records in the Department: in fact, an overhauling of what remains unfinished of all preceding administrations." We learn by this that the work is going rapidly forward and we know that a vast number of these lands lie in Bedford county. Persons desiring to know whether their titles are clear of the Commonwealth can apply to Durborrow & Lutz, who will have the matter promptly looked up at Harrisburg and save the fees that will be necessarily imposed if parties wait until the lists are filed in the Prothonotary's office.

TIME TO STOP.—Within the limit of a week we have been asked to sign two petitions, one for the appointment of a drunken man to an office, the other for the pardon of a horse thief sent from here to the Western Penitentiary about six months ago, for the term of —years.

As a matter of course, we refused. But we took time to read the petitions and look who had signed them. We saw there the names of many men of character and standing in the community, men who if their names were published to the world would be heartily ashamed at finding themselves exposed—men who cry loudly about corruption and venality in our public officers—men whom no one would suspect of countenancing or in any way encouraging the things they thus loudly condemn; yet we here find this very class of men giving the influence of their names in both the above named petitions. We are glad that Gov. Geary has set the example of publishing the names of all parties signing patitions for the pardon of criminals. We promise, that, for the especial benefit of these good people and that their professions and their practices may be contrasted, we will publish hereafter the pardons of criminals from this county, with the names of the petitioners as soon as they are made public by the Governor. If men have no regard for the interests of the community and care neither for the honor or character of public officers, nor the safety of our farmers horses, we will at least let the farmers know whom they have to thank for setting horse thieves at large. If it has come to pass that all or any members of the bar are willing to do anything for a fee, (and much as we desire to honor the profession we are constrained to acknowledge that this is too much the case) it is high time the people should know it. Venality, corruption, and crime are not so fearfully prevalent without cause; and the inconsistency and hypocrisy of those who decry crime with their lips and encourage it by their deeds is not the least among the causes.

L.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The attention of the citizens of Bedford county is directed to the call for a railroad meeting on next Monday evening. Bedford is once more left out in the cold. The veil which has hung over us for the last four years has at last been lifted and we are coolly told that the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railway was a mere paper creature to force the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company out of existence, and having failed in this the route is to be abandoned. This was our position during the entire controversy, but the friends of the Central insisted that it was otherwise and that the Central would be compelled to have another track or route, and whether successful or unsuccessful in her contest with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville, it would be all the same. The last Report of J. Edgar Thompson settles the question.

This being the case it behooves the people of Bedford to look after their own interests. They have already depended too long on others. The Connellsville Railroad will be completed within two years, if the finances of the country will permit. By the construction of a railway from Bedford to Bridgeport, a distance of twenty miles, Bedford will be connected directly with Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and Cumberland. All those cities will be interested in securing our trade and, we have no doubt, will subscribe liberally to secure the construction of this road. Besides this the Baltimore and Ohio railroad should take a large share of the stock because here it would enter the field against the Central, and on the other hand, if Philadelphia wants our trade she must come down handsomely. By the construction of this road our merchants will enjoy advantages enjoyed by few in the State. They can buy their goods where they will receive the best terms. We think the road ought to be built without any difficulty.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,

Travelling Dealers in

NOTIONS.

In the county once every two months.

SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.

Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

[COMMENICATION.]

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP, FEB. 24TH 1868.

To the Board of School Directors of Bedford Township.

GENTLEMEN:—The importance of common school education will be my sufficient apology for addressing you this note to call your attention to the unlawfulness of the existing common schools of this township, and to respectfully suggest to you the remedy therefor. And as the matter concerns the public who are your constituents, and an election for school directors is near at hand, I address you through the public print.

It is known to you that last winter, on petition of myself and and a number of others, an act of Assembly was passed adding to Bedford Borough for school purposes a portion of this Township as far east as Dr. Anderson's farm and as far south as the Springs. The District added includes more than thirty families, more than fifty scholars, and about $400.00 of school tax. Prior to this, all these were practically without school privileges. The school house to which they were required to send is the one called "Shover's Valley," a mile and a half south of the Springs, near to Mrs. Richardson's, and is a log building altogether unsuitable, located in a neighborhood entirely out of the way for the majority of the scholars, where a teacher could not find suitable boarding, and where every summer the school house is stripped of its sash, &c., until the fall finds it a neglected wreck. Under the direction of some of the members of your Board, a long remonstrance was got up last winter, and again this winter, against this law. No doubt you miss our tax which for years you have used to keep up your other schools. There never has been a year to my knowledge when you spent on the Shover's Valley school as much as *one fourth* the tax paid by this District. Oftentimes the school was not kept open the length of time required by law, sometimes not at all, and when opened some boy was got to go through the *semblance* of teaching ten or fifteen irregularly attending scholars. To the repeated remonstrances of myself and others you were as deaf as a post, and you neglected year after year to provide us a suitable school-house, and refused to make any arrangement permitting us to pay our school taxes in the Borough and send our children to the Borough schools. You, therefore, I am sure, on reflection, must admit that we did nothing more than was right in procuring legislation by which we were attached to the Borough.

But our District was not alone in being neglected, although ours was the most outrageous case. In truth there are not a sufficient number of school houses in the township and most of those that are, are not suitable buildings.

The law makes it your duty to "establish a sufficient number of schools for the education of every individual, above the age of five and under twenty one years, who may apply"—and it also makes it your duty to "*procure suitable lots*" and "*erect suitable buildings.*"

The language of the law is imperative. You SHALL do these things. Now, gentlemen, I can see no reason why you should longer delay to comply with the law. Why not borrow six or eight thousand dollars and proceed at once to erect ten or twelve suitable school houses, suitably located; or more than that, if more are really needed, and then levy a sufficient amount of tax to carry on the schools and pay off, say one thousand dollars each year of the loan? Bedford Borough, which is really no richer than the township, erected a few years ago a school building at an expense of $14,000, and did it in the way proposed, by a loan which was gradually paid off. That building is a monument to the advanced public spirit of a few citizens, and will remain such through the ages as they roll.

If you build for the whole Township at once as many as may be needed, you will obviate the dissatisfaction that will arise by building one school-house at a time; for each neighborhood fancies its own necessities the most urgent. And whenever a suitable school house, suitably located for the wants of the people lately added to the Borough, is in good faith determined upon by your Board, those people will, I have no doubt, consent to the repeal of the law. More than this you ought not to expect. (You ought not to ask us to pay school tax unless you give us a school.

Gentlemen of the Board of School Directors, you have an opportunity to "do the State some service," and do yourselves some credit. Miss not the occasion. "Peace hath her victories as well as war"' Erect ten or twelve neat, comfortable and convenient, brick school-houses, with properly enclosed play grounds, and your children and your children's children for generations will remember with pride and repeat with satisfaction that you were the school Directors who inaugurated this good thing.

Very Respectfully,

W. M. HALE.

Debility and Emaciation

Both result from the lack of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these alarming symptoms to immediately resort to a remedy that will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished, the health improves, and the patient resumes his usual personal appearance. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTE S have attained a world wide popularity in such cases, and have been proven the best and safest means of removing constipation, toning the stomach, giving energy to the liver, and relieving every symptom of nervousness and depression of spirits. Its cheering and beneficial effects are highly spoken of by thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health. No restorative in the annals of medicine has attained the same popularity in the short space of time it has been before the public, or has won the high endorsement accorded to its excellent tonic. Many other preparations, purporting to be correctives and restoratives, have been introduced, and have perished one by one, while the popularity of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS continues to increase, and is now recognized as a standard household medicine. The success which attends the use of the Bitters evinces at once its virtues in all cases of debility and diseases of the stomach. Certificates, almost without number, have been published, attesting its truly miraculous power in removing those painful and fearful diseases. And at this time it seems idle to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to awaken public attention to its excellence. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted.

SELLERS & FOLWELL,

WHOLESALE

CONFECTIONERS AND FRUITERS,

No. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders promptly attended to. feb6-1m3

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

And nothing is so beautiful as a picture of health.

Headache, Nervous Pains, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Prostrating Weakness, Disinclination for Society, Mental Despondency, etc., are the rule rather than the exception with the human family, and have stamped their effects upon us all. The most effective, gentle, sudden and agreeable remedy is the Plantation Bitters. They have probably cured and alleviated more cases the past five years than all other medicines combined. They are sold throughout the length and breadth of the land. 2t

DIED.

On the 20th of February, 1868, LAURA BELL IMLER, only daughter of E. Y. and Susan Imler, aged 3 years, 1 month and 22 days.

Dearest Laura, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
When, in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tears are shed.

On the 15th inst., SARAH ALICE, daughter of John and Rebecca Kerr, aged 7 years, 7 months and 6 days.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. A. R. Remer, GABRIEL BENDER, of Altoona, Pa., to NANCY HOFFMAN, of Waterside.

On the 12th, at the Luteran parsonage, by the Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Mr. MATHIAS REIGHARD to Miss. MAGGIE BAYLOR, both of Bedford Pa.

On the 19th inst., by *the same*, at the residence of the bride's parents in Pleasant Valley, Bedford twp., Mr. THOMAS FETTER, to Miss. NANCY DICKEN.

$1000 REWARD!!

Just received at THE NEW IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE, a handsome assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS!

As goods are now advancing daily and no doubt will be much higher, we think

FAMILIES CANNOT BUY TO SOON.

feb.28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John L. Nycum, late of Monroe township, Bedford co., dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. NYCUM,
feb28 CHRIST. FELTON.
Administrators.

$3000 WORTH!!!

of BOOTS and SHOES of every description and best manufacture. Just received and for sale 25 *per cent. cheaper* than heretofore. The BOOT and SHOE department of

G. R. OSTER & CO.

has become a leading feature in their business, and is now THE PLACE to get GOOD as well as CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES, as they have the LARGEST and BEST assortment in town.

feb28m2

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Samuel W. Miller, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd., by the Register of Bedford co. All persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make payment immediately, and those having claims may present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. MILLER,
of Bedford,
J. E. MILLER,
of St. Clair tp.,
feb28 Administrators.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Just received, the leading NEW SPRING STYLES of GENT'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S HATS, much CHEAPER than heretofore. We would call special attention to the Gent's Self-Conforming Cassimere DRESS HATS. Also, the Velvet Finish, Self-Conforming FLEXIBLE BAND HAT. These hats will be found to be very desirable, being very soft in band and conforming immediately to the shape of the head.

feb28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Mary Ann South, Administratrix of the Estate of Franklin South, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on FRIDAY, MARCH 6th, next, at 2 o'clock P. M., where all interested may attend if they think proper. feb28 M. A. POINTS, Aud'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Joseph Fisher, Esq., Administrator of the estate of David Pittman, late of West Providence township, deceased, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on SATURDAY, March 7, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, where all parties interested can attend.

feb28 J. B. CESSNA, Auditor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the orphans' court of Bedford Co., the undersigned will sell at public sale upon the premises on THE 21st DAY OF MARCH, the following described VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, late the residence of John Potter, dec'd., situate in MIDDLE WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP BEDFORD CO., adjoining lands of Jeremiah Mentzer, John Keagy, Philip Croft and others. CONTAINING 80 ACRES, 11 PERCHES OF FIRST CLASS MORRISON'S COVE FARMING LAND, under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation. Well watered, and part of it well timbered. A good LOG HOUSE AND LARGE BANK BARN thereon erected. There is a spring of water near the house which is nowhere excelled. This tract of land is situated in the best agricultural region in the Co. and is in every way a most desirable property.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

Terms.—One third in hand on confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments without interest. GEO. S. POTTER,

feb28 Trustee.

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000. Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000

F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.

F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.

December 20th, 1867. m6

ELECTION NOTICE.—An election of FIVE MANAGERS of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the public house of E. Brosius, in McConnellsburg, on Monday the 2d day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of said day. T. B. KENNEDY,

feb14:3t President.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will &c., of Philip Devore, late of Londonderry township deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, they give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make payment, claims against the estate properly authenticated, should be presented by claimants immediately. JOSIAH MILLER,

JACOB L. ALBRIGHT,
feb14-w6 Executors.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS FOR STORE FRONTS, Asylums, &c. Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Feaders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters, Landscape Wire for Windows, &c., Paper Makers Wires, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,

M. WALKER & SONS,

fe7-1y No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.

Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A CHEAP FARM.

The subscribers take pleasure in offering a farm in Liberty township, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, within one mile of Saxton, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, of which thirty five acres are cleared and under good fence, and in an excellent state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a GOOD TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, with a cellar under it, and a small frame Barn. There is an excellent young orchard of choice fruit on it. We will sell this property and give possession on the first day of April, A. D. 1868, for $1100 CASH. This is a rare opportunity indeed. Any person wishing a cheap farm will find this the best offer that has been submitted for a long time.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
feb21tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and plurias vend. exponas to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following property, viz:

One lot of ground fronting on Maine street 90 feet, and running back to an alley 200 feet, with a two story log dwelling house, store house and large frame stable thereon. Adjoining lots of Joseph Weimer on the east, an alley on the South and west.

ALSO, One back lot containing three-fourths of an acre, adjoining lots of William Gilliam on the east, Joseph Barney on the west, Samuel Snively's lands on the south. Situate in Clearville, Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of A. M. Williams.

ALSO, One tract of land containing one hundred and ninety-five acres, more or less, about forty-five acres cleared and under fence, with a one story log house and log stable, and small apple orchard thereon. Adjoining lands of Joseph Bowman, Isaac James, Mary Jones, Michael Stoner, Elias Murphy and others. Situate in Southampton township, Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of Geo. W. Buxton.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.
Sheriff's office, Feb. 14, 1868.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The association of the subscribers in the practice of Dentistry, has expired by limit of agreement, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment as soon as practicable.

C. N. HICKOK,
Bedford, Feb. 1, 1868. J. G. MINNICH, Jr.

My late partner, Dr. MINNICH, having located at Bloody Run, I recommend him to the citizens of that place, as well qualified to engage in the duties of his profession. C. N. KICKOK.

feb7-3t

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Spring Quarter will commence MONDAY, APRIL 6th.

Students prepared to teach, to enter college, or to engage in business avocations. Terms moderate. The principal is prepared to accommodate eight Boarders.

For further information address

J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
fe7 2m Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

CLUB FOR 1868.

THE EVENING POST.

$2 50 A YEAR

For the WEEKLY EVENING POST and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

$3 00 A YEAR

For the WEEKLY EVENING POST and the RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

$4 00 A YEAR

For the WEEKLY EVENING POST, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

$4 00 A YEAR

For the SEMI-WEEKLY EVENING POST, and either the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

Send for free specimen copy to

"THE EVENING POST,
NEW YORK."

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,

(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)

DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and patrons that he is still in BLOODY RUN, where he is at all times prepared to insert those

BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH

at the low price of from

TEN TO EIGHTEEN DOLLARS!

per set. Teeth extracted without pain. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operations warranted. ☞Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth.

Jan.3tf H. VIRGIL PORTER.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth S. in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 58, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 180 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $70 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

MUNSON, JONES & CO.,

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa.

WORKED LUMBER,

of every kind for sale. Flooring, Sash, Weather boarding, &c. Inquire of

F. BENEDICT, Agent,
at J. W. Lingenfelter's office, Bedford, Pa.
feb21-3m

525 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the sumit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work on the rock-cutting on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six per cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by the United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bond-holders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the intersts on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government directors. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a large or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than fifteen per cent. lower than U. S. Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment.

Subscriptions will be recived in Bedford by RUPP AND SHANNON, and in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street, CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street, JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street, and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.

November 23, 1867.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE,
DECEMBER 12, 1867.

J. C. WRIGHT is admitted to an interest in our business from this date. The style of our firm is changed to G. R. OSTER & CO.

Bedford, jan31-1m G. R. & W. OSTER.

PLASTER.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he is now prepared to supply both

ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER,

at his Warehouse.

JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

Bloody Run Station, Jan. 31, 1868-3m.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.

aug5, '64:tf.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS.

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BOTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

BEDFORD TO HAVE A COAL YARD.

Having made arrangements with John Taylor & Sons, who have just opened a new Mine in the celebrated Cook Seam, I will always have the best of Bituminous Coal on hand and for sale by the car load, ton or bushel. All orders promptly filled. WILLIAM DIBERT.

January 3. 3m

OIL.

IT IS THE BEST CHANCE ever offered agents! One or two day's time will secure a good Sewing Machine, Watch, Silk Dress, Revolver, or some other article of equal value, Free of Cost! Agents wanted every where, male and female, for the best One Dollar Pawnbroker's Sale in the country.

Send for a circular.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,

Jan.3-m3 30 Hanover, Street, Boston, Mas

GREAT REDUCTION.

MRS. E. V. MOWERY,

Has now a new and FASHIONABLE stock of MILINERY, DRESS AND FANCY GOODS.

The finest FRENCH MERINOES and Dress Goods in the Market. All of which has just been greatly reduced in price, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

December 13th, 1867.-m3

TAVERN LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named person has made application for license, to be granted at February Sessions (adjourned Court) 2d day of March, A. D., 1868:

Lewis Long, Londonderry tp.....Tavern.

O. E. SAANNON, Clerk.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Is warranted to execute in the best maner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD.

And Intrinsically the Cheapest.

For it is two Machines combined in one by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement.

Circulars with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the

SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,

S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

Instructions given on the machine gratuitously to all purchers.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THIS MACHINE.

DIRECTORS.

J. L. FENIMORE, President.
WILLIAM P. JENKS,
President Buck Mountain Coal Company.
BENJAMIN BULLOCK,
Wool Merchant, No. 40 South Front St.
H. H. REED, of George W. Reed & Co.,
Wholesale Clothing, No. 423 Market Street.
A. HART, JOHN T. TAITT, GEO. J. RICHARDSON,
W. B. MENDENHALL,
Of Coatsville, Chester County, Pa.
F. PAXSON, of Paxson & Co.,
jan3 y1 Notions, No. 504 Market Street.

LIST OF JURORS drawn for an Adjourned Court, 1st Monday, 2nd day of March, A. D. 1868.

Bedford tp: Ezra Williamson, George Mann, Michael Naugel.

Broad top: James A. Horton, John L. Tobias.

Coaldale: Walter Whitney.

Colerain: A. C. James, William S. Beegle, John H. Cessna, John Shafer of Jno., Geo. W. Cessna.

Cumb. Valley: Weaver B. Cessna, Francis Growden.

Juniata: William Kinsey, Leonard Bittner, Henry Hillegas, Joseph Barclay, John Garber.

Liberty: David Steel.

Monroe: Elias Nycum, Daniel Miller, David Barkman.

Napier. Thomas Cleaver, William H. Shafer, John S. Stuckey, Richard McMullin, Edmond S. Blackburn.

Providence E.: William Gracy.

Providence W.: Daniel Sams, James Calhoun.

Snake Spring: Daniel R. Snyder.

St. Clair: John Wolf, E. R. Henderson, William Oster.

Saxton: Jacob Raum.

Woodberry M.: Thomas Watson.

Woodberry S.: Wm. Tetwiler, Josiah Ritchey.

Drawn and Certified at Bedford, this 18th day of December, A. D., 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WILLIAM KIRK,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Commis'rs.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN:

published *Daily, Tri-Weekly* and *Weekly*.

THE DAILY AMERICAN.

The most reliable paper published in the State of Maryland. Foreign and Domestic News, Market Reports, Cattle Sales, and all Commercial News transpiring throughout the country, correctly reported.

Mailed for one year, at.....$9 00
Do do six months.....4 50
do do three months,.....2 50

THE TRI-WEEKLY AMERICAN.

Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Two days news in one paper.

Mailed for one year, at.....$6 00
Do do six months.....3 00
Do do three months.....1 50

THE WEEKLY AMERICAN.

The Cheapest Paper Published in the Country.

Mailed for one year. (Single copy) at $1,50.

LARGE DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.—Clubs of Twenty-five subscribers, at one Dollar each Each subscriber receives Fifty-two numbers for One Doll

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

a large part of the colored vote as to leave the rebel white vote largely in the ascendancy and to put these new State governments there to be formed again into the hands of the rebels. Sir, I will not spend longer time upon that.

My friend yesterday alluded to my indorsement of the President's policy in a speech in 1865. I never indorsed what is now called the President's policy. In the summer of 1865, when I saw a division coming between the President and the Republican party, and when I could not help anticipating the direful consequences that must result from it, I made a speech in which I repelled certain statements that had been made against the President, and denied the charge that, by issuing his proclamation of May 29, 1865, he had thereby left the Republican party. I said that he had not left the Republican party by that act. I did show that the policy of that proclamation was even more radical than that of Mr. Lincoln. I did show that it was more radical even than the Winter Davis bill of the summer of 1864. But, sir, it was all upon the distinct understanding that whatever the President did that his whole policy or action was to be submitted to Congress for its consideration and decision; and as I befor remarked, if that had been done all would have been well. I did not then advocate universal colored suffrage in the South, and I have before given my reasons for it and in doing that I was acting in harmony with the great body of the Republican party of the North. It was nearly a year after that time when Congress passed the constitutional amendment, which still left the question of suffrage with the Southern States, left it with the white people; and it was not until a year and a half after that time that Congress came to the conclusion that we would not execute the guarantee of the Constitution without raising up a new class of loyal voters.

And, sir, nobody concurred in that result more heartily than my self. I confessed (and I do it without shame) that I have been educated by the great events of this war. The American people have been educated rapidly; and the man who says he has learned nothing, that he stands now where he did six years ago, is like an ancient mile-post by the side of a deserted highway. We, Mr. President, have advanced step by step. When this war began we did not contemplate the destruction of slavery. I remember well when the Crittenden resolution was passed, declaring that the war was not prosecuted for conquest or to overturn the institutions of any State. I know that that was intended as an assurance that slavery should not be destroyed, and it received the vote, I believe, of every Republican member in both Houses of Congress, but in a few months after that time it was found by the events of the war that we could not preserve slavery and suppress the rebellion, and we must destroy slavery—not prosecute the war to destroy slavery—but destroy slavery to prosecute the war. Which was the better? To stand by the resolution and let the Union go, or to stand by the Union and let the resolution go? Congress could not stand by that pledge, and it was "more honored in the breach than the observance." Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation of emancipation, setting free the slaves of the rebels. It was dictated by the stern and bloody experience of the times. Mr. Lincoln had no choice left him. When we began this contest no one thought we would use colored soldiers in the war. The distinguished Senator sitting by me here, (Mr. Cameron,) when, in the winter of 1861, he first brought forward the proposition, as Secretary of War, to use colored soldiers, was greatly in advance of public opinion, and was thought to be visionary, but as the war progressed it became manifest to the intelligent men that we must not only destroy slavery, but we must avail ourselves of every instrumentality in our power for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, and the whole country accorded in the use of colored soldiers, and gallant and glorious service they rendered. In 1864 a proposition was brought forward, in this body to amend the Constitution of the United States by abolishing slavery. We do not think that is very radical now, but it was very radical then; it was the great measure of the age, and almost of modern times, and it was finally passed; an amendment setting free every human being within the limits of the United States. But, sir, we were very far then from where we are now. All will remember the celebrated Winter Davis bill, passed in June, 1864, which took the power of reconstruction out of the hands of the President, where, it did not, in fact, belong.

I refer to Mr. Lincoln; but if that bill had passed it would perhaps have resulted in the destruction of this Government. We can all see it now, although it was then thought to be the most radical measure of the times. What did it propose? It proposed to prescribe a plan to take effect when the war should end, by which these rebel States should be restored. I refer to that bill simply to show how we have all traveled. It required but one condition or guarantee on the part of the South, and that was that they should put in their constitutions a provision prohibiting slavery. It required no other guarantee. It required no equalization of representation; no security against rebel debts, or against payment for emancipated slaves; and it confined the right of suffrage to white men. But it was thought to be a great step in advance at the time; and so it was; but events were passing rapidly, and in 1865 the President came forward with his proposition, and I am stating what is true from an examination of the documents, when I say that but for the want of power with the President, his scheme in itself considered was far more radical than that of the Winter Davis bill; but events were rapidly teaching the statesmen of the time that we could not reconstruct upon that basis.

Still, Congress was not prepared to take a forward step until the summer of 1866, in the passage of the constitutional amendment, which we now regard as a half way measure, necessary and vital as far as it went, but not going far enough. That was rejected, and we were then compelled to go further, and we have now fallen upon the plan of reconstruction which I have been considering. It has been dictated by the logic of events. It overrides all arguments, overrides all prejudices, overrides all theory, in the presence of the necessity for preserving the life of this nation; and if future events shall determine that we must go further, I for one am prepared to say that I will go as far as shall be necessary to the execution of this guarantee, the reconstruction of this Republic upon the right basis and the successful restoration of every part of this Union.

Mr. President, the column of reconstruction as I before remarked, has risen slowly. It has not been hewn from a single stone. It is composed of many blocks, painfully laid up and put together, and cemented by the tears and blood of the nation. Sir, we have done nothing arbitrarily. We have done nothing for punishment, aye, too little for punishment, Justice has not had her demand. Not a man has yet been executed for this great treason. The arch fiend himself is now at liberty upon bail. No man is to be punished; and now, while punishment is gone by as we all know, we are insisting only upon security for the future. We are simply asking that the evil spirits who brought this war upon us shall not again come into power during this generation: again to bring upon us rebellion and calamity. We are simply asking for those securities that we deem necessary for our peace and the peace of our posterity.

Sir, there is one great difference between this Union party and the so-called Democratic party. Our principles are those of humanity; they are those of justice; they are those of equal rights; they are principles that appeal to the hearts and the consciences of men; while on the other side we hear appeals to the prejudice of race against race. The white man is overwhelmingly in the majority in this country, and that majority is yearly increased by half a million of white men from abroad, and that majority gaining in proportion from year to year until the colored men will finally be but a handful in this country; and yet we hear the prejudices of the white race appealed to to crush this other race, and to prevent it from rising to supremacy and power. Sir, there is nothing noble, there is nothing generous, there is nothing lovely, in that policy or that appeal. How does that principle compare with ours? We are standing upon the broad platform of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." We say that these rights are not given by laws—are not given by the Constitution; but they are the gift of God to every man born into the world. Oh, sir, how glorious is this great principle compared with the inhuman—I might say the heathenish—appeal to the prejudice of race against race; the endeavor further to excite the strong against the weak; the endeavor further to deprive the weak of their rights of protection against the strong.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

GIRARD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,455,355 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium. Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phila. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
CHEAPEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
BEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

CALL AND SEE THE MAMMOTH STOCK.

200 STOVES OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

50 SECOND HAND STOVES.

THEY Will NOT BE UNDERSOLD

TIN-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHEAPER THAN the CHEAPEST.

Every body will please bear in mind that B. M, BLYMYER & CO., sell CHEAPER goods, in their line, than can be sold by any one else in Bedford. Remember the place

NO. 1. STONE ROW.

oct.4:tf.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW [Conser.]
EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig.]
WESTMINISTER REVIEW [Radical.]
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW [Free-Church.]
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [Tory.]

These periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion and General Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1867.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four. Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

Also, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa. 320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
270½ " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

O. B. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sell

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,

EPISCOPAL-PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUMERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-Books, handsome Porte-Folioes, etc. Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, Checker-Boards, Chess-Men, etc.

Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.

Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.--tf

BOTTOM FALLEN OUT!

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

—WAY—

DOWN! DOWN! THEY DROP

ONE LOW PRICE AND ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

G. R. OSTER & CO.,

Are now receiving at their NEW STORE a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
FURS,
CLOTHING,
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR CLOTHS,
HATS & CAPS.
BOOTS,
SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
WILLOW-WARE,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER, OILS, TOBACCOS, CIGARS. &C.,

Together with an extensive assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES!

Which for extent and CHEAPNESS is unrivaled in Central Pennsylvania, all of which they offer Wholesale or Retaile at PRICES that DEFY COMPETITION. Piles of

CALICO PRINTS

and MUSLINS

From Six and-one fourth cents up as to quality.

They invite all to call and see for themselves and be convinced.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH ON DELIVERY

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

Bedford, Pa., Dec. 13, 1867.-m3

SOMETHING YOU NEED.

CLEAVER'S WONDERFUL LINIMENT.

IT IS EFFICACIOUS AND CHEHP.

If you have a cut, old sore, frost-bite, tetter, or any ailment requiring outward application you should use it.

If your horses or cattle have cuts, kicks, sprains, grease, scratches, or old sores, you should use it, for you can get nothing better either for yourself or horses, and cattle.

You can procure it of store keepers, and dealers, in patent medicines throughout the county.

Manufactured only by

JAS. CLEAVER.

Hopewell, Pa., Nov. 8–3m.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.

jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

OYES! OYES! OYES!—The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.

WILLIAM GRACEY.

Oct18:.6m

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2. 1866

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

to match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices;

BLOUSES,
OVFR COATS,
PANTS,

BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT

is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS

in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.50
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN AND PAPER CUFFS, LINEN
COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,
CALICOES,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,

in great variety.

LADIES SHAWLS

of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember, our TERMS are *Cash* or *Produce.*

☞ Remember the place!!! ☜

One Door West of the Washington House.

Nov.8:tf.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

Now is the time to Subscribe.

SPECIAL RATES FOR 1868.

DAILY AND WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The conventions, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and also to place in nomination the candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General of this State, have been called, and in the course of less than three months both political parties will present their respective candidates to the support of the American people. A country still in imminent peril is to be saved by the success of the Republicans in 1868. The grand question is to be settled for free government or for anarchy; for lasting peace or for another war, as to whether Union men or ex-rebels shall dictate the reconstruction. The battle of the war is continued in the political arena. Our enemies have consolidated under a treacherous President to wield every energy that desperation can summon, to dominate the land to the ideas of the ex-confederacy. These men are using the main engines of popular power, and are putting forth unprecedented exertions to circulate newspapers that misrepresent the dsings of the Republican party.

In order to do our part of the work, the proprietor of the *Daily and Weekly Telegraph* has concluded to make proposals that will enable our friends to extend the circulation everywhere. The position and influence of the *Telegraph* is well known. As a paper for business men, it challenges competition. The news from all parts of the world is received over the magnetic wires and published in advance of other journals.

The following are the reduced terms for clubs, on which, at no considerable sacrifice, we offer to furnish the *Telegraph* for the present year:

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Daily, 1 year, in advance	$7 00
" six months "	3 00
" three months "	1 50
" 5 copies for one year	25 00
" 10 " " "	45 00

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

Weekly, 1 copy, one year, in advance	$1 50
" 5 copies " "	6 25
" 10 " " "	10 00
" 20 " " "	18 00

We hope that every Republican will constitute himself an agent, and aid us in extending the circulation: Address GEORGE BERGNER,
Harrisburg.

ENTERPRISE

MACHINE WORKS.

H. D. SLAGLE & BROTHERS. PROPRIETORS

O. R. DAVIS, SUP'T.

IRON FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. Manufacturers of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Logan street, LEWISTOWN, Pa.

Oct. 4

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra

apl19:1y.

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQURIER OFFICE

CASH BUYERS TAKE NOTICE
AND
SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE.

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which have been bought for Cash at New Prices, and will be sold CHEAP. This being the only FULL STOCK of Goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better in Style, Quality and Price than at any other store in Bedford.

The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

CALICOES:

10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and the best at 18.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, and the best at 22.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS from 40 cts. up.

FRENCH MERINOES, ALL WOOL DELAINES, COBURGS, &c.

Men's wear, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES—In this article we have a very extensive assortment for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at all prices.

HATS—A large assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats.

CLOTHING—Men and Boy's Coats, Pants, and Vests, all sizes and prices.

PAPER COLLARS—Shakespeare, Lockwood, Linen-lined, &c.

COTTON CHAIN—Single and double, white and colored.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Green and Black Teas, Spices, of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calt Skins, Upper Leather and Kip, Linings, &c. &c.

We will sell Goods on the same Terms that we have been for the last three months,

CASH OR NOTE

with interest from date. No bad debts contracted, and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses on bad paying customers, or customers that never pay. Cash buyers always get the best Bargains, and their account is always settled up.

N. B. **10 per cent. saved** by buying your goods at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,

Cash and Produce Store,

No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.

June 28, 1867:6m

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 250 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD —On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom	Mail.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE4.40	LE 7.50	Huntingdon,	AR9.30	AR4.17
5.02	8.10	McConnellstown	9.08	3.37
5.14	8.22	Pleasant Grove,	8.58	3.49
5.31	8.38	Marklesburg,	8.38	3.30
5.50	8.55	Coffee Run,	8.23	3.15
6.00	9.01	Rough & Ready	8.13	3.08
6.10	9.12	Cove,	8.58	2.54
6.20	9.16	Fisher's Summit	7.53	2.50
AR6.38	AR 9.33 LE 9.40	Saxton,	LE7.35	LE2.35 AR2.26
	10.00	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.08	Hopewell,		2.00
	10.24	Piper's Run,		1.44
	10.42	Tatesville,		1.19
	10.55	Bloody Run,		1.07
	AR 11.05	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.40	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.30
6.55	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.15
7.00	10.10	Crawford,	7.10	2.10
AR7.15	AR 10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.05	LE2.05
		Broad Top City.		

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SAW MILL,
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nov29tf *Executor*

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